## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY BARNS & ANGEL.

Office over H. Griffin's Store, Washington Street. TERMS.—Payment in Advance. Taken at the office, or forwared by Mail......\$1,00.
Delivered by the Carrier in the Village....... 1,50.
One shilling in addition to the above will be charged for every three months that payment is delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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aquare 1 month, \$1,00. | 1 square 1 year, \$5,00. | 2,00. | 1 column 1 ... 20,00. | 1 ... 1 month, 5,00. Advertisements unaccompanied with written or verbal directions, will be published until ordered out, and charged for. When a postponement is added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive attention, must be addressed to the publishers—post

Particular attention given to Blank Printing. Most kinds of Blanks in use, will be kept constantly on hand.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY-1851.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groce-ries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Muskegon, Michigan.

C. B. ALBEE, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Flour and Salte constantly on hand.—Store, corner Washington and Water streets. Grand Haven, Mich. Grand Haven, Mich.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS, Storage, Forward-ing and Commission Merchant, also Agent for the Steamer Algoma. Store House at Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

BALL & MARTIN, Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Grand Rapids, Michi-

GILBERT & CO., Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Lumber, Shingles, Staves &c., &c. Grand Ha-ven, Michigan.

F. B. GILBERT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Provisions and Ship Stores. Grand Haven, Michigan.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Dealer in Staple and fancy Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints and Oils, and Provisions. Also, Lumber, Shingles, &c. &c. Opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven, Michigan.

WILLIAM M. FERRY, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Med-icines, Boots and Shoes. Also, Maufacturer and dealer in Lumber. Water street, Grand Haven,

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forwarding
Commission merchants; general dealers in all
kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, grain and provisions; manufacturers and dealers wholesale and retail in all kinds of lumber, at Mill Point, Mich.

L. M. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods, Groce-ries and Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c. At the Post Office, corner of Park and Barber streets, Mill Point, Mich.

H. D. C. TUTTLE, M. D. Office, adjoining Wm. M. Ferry's Store, Water street, Grand Haven. Michigan.

STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Surgeon. Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop. Washington Street, Grand Haven.

LEVI SHACKLETON, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.— First door above H. Pennoyer's. Washington Street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

SIMON SIMENOE, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions. Washington Street, second door East of the Ottawa House.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By HENRY PENNOY-ER. The proprietor has the past Spring new-ly fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and feels confident visitors will find the House to compare favorably with the best in the State.

WILLIAM TELL, HOTEL, By HARRY EA-TON. Pleasantly situated with excellent rooms well furnished, and the table abundantly supplied with the luxuries and substantials of life.

JAMES PATTERSON, Painter and Glazier. House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting done at Grand Haven. All orders will be promply atten-ded to, by leaving word at this office. Shop at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WILLIAM ORIEL, Boot and Shoemaker .-Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, and all orders promtly attended to. Washington street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

A. H. VREDENBURG, Boot and Shoemaker. Shop over Wm. M. Ferry's store, Water street.

CHARLES W. HATHA WAY, Blacksmith. All kinds of work in my line done with neatness and dispatch at my shop. Mill Point, Michigan.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on Washington Street, first door west of H. Griffin's Store.

GROSVENOR REED, Prosecuting Attorney for Ottawa County. Residence at Charleston Landing, Allendale, Ottawa County, Mich.

HOYT G. POST, Clerk of Ottawa County. Of-fice over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Washington House. WILLIAM N. ANGEL, Register of Deeds, and

Notary Public for Ottawa County. Office over H. Griffin's store, Washington street, opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven. HENRY PENNOYER, Treasurer of Ottawa County. Office over H. Grifflin's Store, opposite the Washington House.

ASA A. SCOTT, Sheriff of Ottawa County.— Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Washington House

I. O O. F., Regular meetings of Ottawa Lodge No. 46, is held every Wednesday evening, at their Lodge Room in the Attic of the Washington House. Members of the Order are cordially in-vited to attend. Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Mich.

M. Rowland's seven foot mill saws, with teeth filed for use, of "Ferry's Pattern" for sale by WM. M. FERRY.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1851.

INDIAN NAMES.

(ORIGINAL, BY G. TORREY.) "Ye say they have all passed away,
That noble race, and brave,
That their light cances have vanished
From off the crested wave.
That mid the forests where they roamed, There rings no hunter's shout, But their name is on your waters, Ye may not wash it out."

Along Algoma's rocky shore,
Roll the wild northern waves,
Chanting sad dirges, as they roar,
Around the red men's graves.
And Michigan's dark bosom, bears
To Huron's wilder shore, The mingled tide of many a stream, Named by those men of yore.

Mus-ke-gon, rolling down, 'mid groves
Of dark and stately pines,
Where the dun deer, undaunted roves,
Within those dark confines.
And Wash-te-nong, whose vallies, broad,
A golden harvest yields,
The home where once the red man trod,
Lord of those fertile fields.

And thy sweet sylvan, silvery tide, Ke-Kalamazoo, hast seen, Their clustered cabins on thy side, Their sports upon the green.
Thou hast borne along their light canoe,
And heard their war-whoop ring,
Didst thou hear who named thee Kalamazoo?
Was it chieftain, sage, or king.

It matters not his name or rank, Or whence thy babtism came,
For while thy waters lave their bank,
Shall live, thine Indian name.
Yes—Michigan hath many a name, Graved on her virgin breast, To consecrate for aye, their fame, Whose sleeping dust there rests.

Her Lakes, her streams, her forest-shades Her prairies, plains, and mounds, Bear records of the race, who made The wide West, hallowed ground. Then cherish still, these Indians names, Fulfill the sacred trust, Requeathed, by those whose history claims, A place, where sleeps their dust.

## CUBA AND CANADA. BY CORA MONTGOMERY.

"Cuba and Canada are approaching the orbit of our system; and, instead of denying the fact, we should study their influences, and decide whether they are to become stars in our constellation."

Sad and silent, Cuba sits on her island throne, crowned with gems, yet with chains on her beautiful hands—like a captive queen, circled round with the relentless power of her Spanish despot. Too enlightened, too powerful, and too progressive, to endure much longer the tyranny and exactions of her hard taskmaster, she turns her anxious and desponding eye to every quarter, and asks deliverance.

The soldiers of Spain patrol every highway, and keep watch at every door. They stand guard at the portals of every ball-room and theaire; and their censors supervise every written word, even to the phrasing of a festive invitation or the inscriptions of the tomb. The press only speaks what, after due examination, it is permitted to say; and the voices of scientific lecturers, of public singers and players, and even the min-isters of the altar—for in Cuba religion is but the liveried servant of the court—are subject to the same espial and restraint. Massive fortresses-of which the cost of construction would have educated the whole population, and intercrossed their island with railroads-domineer over every town, and convince the faint-hearted, by the open mouths of their cannon, of the divine rights of the weak and hapless girl who wears the crown of Spain, to gather the first fruits of Cuban industry. Supported by these strong and ever ready arguments, Spain wrings for herself twelve millions a year out of a population of something less than 1,200,000, who have, besides, to take care of their own domestic interests and local government.

This twelve millions—which, however would be made twenty millions by the people of Cuba, if it could be applied to the purchase of the island by the United States-is now paid in bitter discontent, because it is only a contribution to the corruption, extravagance, and despotism of Spain, who, with a cutting irony, persists in styling herself the Mother country.

With a part of this money, twenty thousand soldiers are maintained among them, to retain the islanders, who are not permitted to keep arms, in due subjection to this affectionate pa-

Another portion, which is the assignment to the Queen Mother-the royally virtuous Christina-is employed by her in the slave-trade, which is thus permanently fastened upon the protesting Creoles, who are compelled to endure the stigma and inconvenience of this infamous traffic, which is really in the hands and chiefly sustained for the profits of a few persons of the government party. The evil name of support-ing it falls upon the children of the soil, whose instinct of self-perservation, if not a wise moral sense, would abolish it, to make room for a strengthening white immigration.

But this white immigration it is not the policy of Spain to encourage. Without arms, and without that coherence of thought and action which it is the care of a fettered press to prevent among the Creoles, a large slave population must be an eternal check on any movement for independence. Spain could place in the hands of the negroes the arms she forbids the whites; and, with the injunction, "Burn, kill, and utterly destroy," aided by her paid and disciplined soldiers, she can well hope to reduce at will her discontented colony to the chaos and imbecility of Hayti.

England shares in this wish and work. Jato her crown; and all that remains to her is to interference in our affairs. make it the nucleus of a nation necessarily hostile to the southern states of this republican confederation. To increase the numerical power of fornia, it will doubtless be to England another the colored race, and reduce that of the whites, and final disappointment, but it will be borne in ous provinces of Mexico rush to our embrace in Cuba as well as in her own islands, is an essential, though unavowed element in her policy. silence, and can scarcely be greater than those the moment they are fitly prepared to share with were, even though it will inevitably smother her us in the high duties of self-government. We lated domains, there is no real encouragement of her American colonies. The cost of pur. has been done by the force of war was but an projected lowed to emigration to her West India colonies. of Cuba could stand appropriated to its liqui- fruit. She does not even condescend to explain why dation; and meantime our citizens would share

she sends her poor white subjects to the other side of the earth to people Australia, and brings back savage Malays to crowd down the already humiliated whites in the West Indies. The Mahawa and Chinese are nearest and most congentary and chi lays and Chinese are nearest and most congenial to Australia; and the Irish laborer would, if the way were opened, find health as well as plenty among the wild and breeze-fanned hills of Jamaica. But this arrangement, though more ready and economical than the one she has adopted, will not concentrate on the borders of this republic a permanently alien race—alien not less by inveterate mutual prejudices than by physical difference of complexion and organization—which, in any case of war with us, or of the state of the stat

If this consolidation on our borders of a race

she studiously and systematically strengthened the African preponderance in Jamaica and her other islands-not only by aiding the introduc-Why is the election of black deputies to the co- let, she will soon weary of all the rest. With increase its range of business by the accession lonial legislature specially favored; and why is no ball, dinner, or any other entertainment ever given by her majesty's high officers without a most careful sprinkling of the negro aristocra
When Cuba achieves and Canada is inexitated in a position—if wise enough to perceive it not be far from abandoning the other to its fate.

When Cuba achieves and Canada accepts in
When Cuba achieves and Canada accepts in
when State. This diversity of sectional produc-

Why, with all her maritime power, are slaveships monthly landing their cargoes on the isl-and of Cuba? She could enforce the treaty of 1824, if she was not anxious to increase the African population of Cuba, and at any moment end at once and for ever, the importation of slaves in this direction.

For any purpose, except to keep her from the Americans, and to make of her another province of the negro empire she is consolidating, Cuba has no value to England. As a colony immediate emancipation must take place, and she falls at once into the position of Jamaica, a sluggish dead weight on her resources, and a perpetual clog on her legislation. England only awaits the day-which is even nearer than her pride now consents to believe-in which those colonies cannot be used as thorns to our Union, to east off the Canadas and the West Indies as useless burdens on her treasury, and uncompensating charges on her naval and military power.

Let Cuba escape from her plans, and pass to the possession of the United States, and that hour will be near striking; for with that act her circle of American interests will cease to be worth the enormous expense and responsibility of preserving. While the fate of Cuba is in abeyance, she may strive and hope for that object which has hitherto been only second to the wish to acquire territory for herself—that is to specificate against any farther dilution of the comparative rank and consequence of the individual states. They would not have them too numerous to be felt singly. This argument has not yet occurred to the anti-annexionists, and at present it would be thrown away; but in the ripeness of time it will be conclusive and victorious against a farther division of sovereignty. Let Cuba escape from her plans, and pass to wish to acquire territory for herself-that is, to prevent the increase of power and domain to others-but if Cuba, the long-coveted keystone of her triumphal arch, is lost, she will abandon her disjointed edifice, and wisely withdraw all pretensions to rule on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1840, with what proud complacency did Great Britain survey the cordon of strong-holds that encircled our banded States; with what respectful envy Europe surveyed the magic circle. and with what dastard awe did certain of our politicians dilate even in Congress, on the "danger of offending England!" Our national councils were daily profaned by their servile homage to her power, a homage so cowardly and debasing that they were ready to sacrifice at her breach this fortified wall, and gave to our defences the space which else had been employed against us. Then her Oregon on the Pacific; mudas, lying like a vigilant watch-dog over afluence in Texas and Mexico, with a prospective hope of California and Cuba, circled us aand England had almost the right to be vain- of the oceans. glorous panoply, in which she could threaten course, until she accomplishes her destiny. and overawe our timid statesmen, into a useless it suits us to measure out to her commerce.

chase Cuba, as it did to annex Texas and Cali- dependence and annexation. -scarcely the affectation of a shadow of it-al- chase will be of no account, as the revenues

hurled with the rapidity and precision of steam upon our southern scaboard and cities.

list of their colored populations, and utterly insignificant if she fails in this, and Cuba becomes the southern outwork of our confederation.

the United States, and ready, at the price of eign entanglements. The commercial States,

Canada will be accepted.

ba, the closing gem of this imperial ring, nobly threatened by Free Soilism. her Canadian provinces on the north; the Ber- just to fear or make aggressions; when the in- our Congress. sane and fratricidal strife of sections shall have gainst our Atlantic ports; the West India isl- yielded to defined principles, founded on a broad- ry in our limits will have, and ought to have, its ands, guarding the entrance on either side to the Gulf of Mexico; and finally a dominant inround with a strong and well connected chain, tinents, and our flag will reign over the union civilization, that the last and most inaccessible

glorious. The annexation of Texas broke a link in this dazzling chain, and the settlement the unquestioned attitude of the first nation of believe that the emancipating influences of our of the Oregon boundary far noth instead of at the earth, then, and not before, the people will believe that the emancipating influences of our the Columbia river weakened another, just as be prepared to say, "we have satisfactory boun- Union are safer and more salutary, even for the the Columbia river weakened another, just as be prepared to say, "we have satisfactory bounthe third—California—eluded her grasp. Still daries and sufficient domain, and henceforth we her belt of positive possessions remained to her, and Cuba would fill the gaping blank left in her force and dignity of our States. Among so future action of States that have already done hopes by the loss of Texas and California. — many partners in the sovereignty, a single mem-Take from her all chance of bringing Cuba to ber becomes too inconsiderable." At this point final independence of the African family, even her purposes, and in 1850-only a speck of ten annexation will cast anchor, on what she conyears of her and our history, and her American siders the natural bounds of her inheritance : possessions will have been transformed from a but she will not pause, or be turned from her

If no Mexican war had intervened to bring her and intolerable burden, which she will gladly to us, with sacrifice and violence, California cast at our feet, in exchange for such favors as would have come to our arms as soon as she was ready for us or we for her, without blood-This change, so honorable and so complete, is shed or expenditure. - Those gold-mines whennot the result of war or victories, but of the sim- ever discovered, would, all the same, have allured ple dignity of governing our American policy to them thousands of our citizens, with their maica is ruined as a source of power and profit according to our own ideas, and of rejecting her rifles, their press and their constitutions; and while we calmly awaited at home their coming, of offending. These are hard tutors, if not ty-If it shall please the United States to pur- they would have carved out for themselves in-

> So, too, one after the other, will the contiguexpensive and premature gathering of unripe

While annexation is traversing her appointed

councils, which must debilitate the central government, and break into fragments the national unity. This general argument, which has ever been, and will ever be levelled at any proposed accession of territory, has its perpetual answer in the records of our prosperity. Each distinctive cluster of States has, besides the interests common to all the co-sovereigns, a special and leading source of prosperity peculiar to itself, and to which all the rest in some maatter contribute aid and sustenance. Thus the unrestricsectional difficulty among ourselves, in which she could find occasion to interfere, might be Powerless islands that England protects.— tribute aid and sustenance. Thus the unrestriction to the supply of their staple by the cotton-production. cing States to the manufacturing States of New England, is of value and importance in proportion to the extent of the mutual demand; and adverse to us, yet controllable by her, is not the policy of England, why is it, that with the unquestionable power to effect it, she has not opened St. Domingo to white settlers, instead of encouraging the blacks to refuse them a foothold, even on terms of political and social equality! Because she desired to have that magnificent island the exclusive property of those who could and the exclusive property of those who could the money to buy friends abroad, besides her the money to buy friends abroad, besides her family tent and unincumbered by tariffs and fortheir blood, to endow their mother-soil with free institutions. So, even to the last, there is but least possible hinderance and expense, whatever tion of colored laborers in preference to white, a feeble chance of England gaining Cuba: and their less maritime sisters require, make again but by every mark of official consideration?— without this finishing gem in her American chapanother distinct interest, necessarily disposed to when Cuba achieves and Canada accepts independence, which may very well happen before to country" to keep step with Hayti, as a member of the "anti-white" empire, that is to become, as she fondly and vainly believes, a terror and check, if not a conqueror, on our southern line.

When Cuba achieves and Canada accepts independence, which may very well happen before the "anti-white" empire, that is to become, as she fondly and vainly believes, a terror and check, if not a conqueror, on our southern line.

When Cuba achieves and Canada accepts independence, which may very well happen before tions and interests makes, by their variety and mutual dependencies, just so many checks on extreme legislation. If there were but two class-confederation: but each will have a distinct and opposite argument for admission.

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Canada will present her fisheries, her coalline and final-tions and interests makes, by their variety and mutual dependencies, just so many checks on extreme legislation. If there were but two class-confederation: but each will have a distinct and opposite sections of the republic, they might clash and separate dependencies, just so many checks on extreme legislation. If there were but two class-confederation: but each will have a distinct and opposite sections of the republic, they might clash and separate dependencies, just so many checks on extreme legislation. If there were but two class-confederation: but each will have a distinct and opposite argument for admission. mines, her free and hardy population, and finally will offer as her most tempting dowry an ocean boundary, the purification of our continent from kingship, and a perfect exoneration always more powerful than either, and will alfrom frontier forts and standing garrisons; and ways have the strongest inducements to throw their influence in the weaker scale and mediate Cuba may cost a more exciting struggle than with decision. The State, therefore, that brings Canada; but when she asks admission, there to the confederation a new local interest-like will be a place and a welcome for her at the al- Canada with her lumber and fisheries, or Cuba tar of confederation. There is one reactive ob- with her coffee and tropical fruits-adds anothjection, which in time will become valid against er balance-wheel to the immense, yet magnifidemands for annexation. Though not yet utter- cently simple machinery of the Union-a preed, it may find its first expression when Canada cious dowry independent of geographical power and Cuba stand together at the threshold of the Union; but it will not prevail to their disfavor. difference of race and custom: but our cheap It will germinate at last, but it will take no visi- and omnipresent press and common school difble effect on the popular thought until the ocean fusion Americanize, as rapidly as they touch, evhas become the only limit to our republic.- ery caste and tribe of the Caucasian stock into When the whole North American continent is ruled by one congress, and sea linked with sea Florida, and in the throngs of foreigners whose through the severed isthmus, all, all under the sons are so prompt in every citizen duty. Prejundisputed sway of our eagle, the satiated peo- udices disappear before the freedom and expan-

rious against a farther division of sovereignty. serve her materially; for the instinct of self-de-When our ocean boundaries are complete on fence will compel every true son of the slaveevery side; when no other nation presses a- holding States to vote in solid phalanx for the gainst our line, and forts and standing armies admission of such an ally, while the mediating have faded from our system; when the Mexican States will lend theirs to sustain the equilibri-Gulf is encircled by our territory alone, and Cu- um between the north and south, so roughly

bars its entrance to every foe, and holds faithful Cuba may count on the commercial States for watch and ward over this our own exclusive inland sea, with all its two thousand miles of coast dise. This will secure her the powerful aid of and harbor; the outlet of twelve thousand miles New York and Pennsylvania, and perhaps of of internal navigation-and is herself the centre Massachusetts also, as Cuba will employ her and crossing point of our new-born monopoly looms as well as her ships. She may rely equalof the trade beyond the Pacific; when the con- ly on the majority of the free western States, tinents are rent asunder to make a channel for who will supply her with flour and other provisthe revolutionized commerce of the orient to ions, and most confidently on the entire south, dictation the means and measures that served to pour its inexhaustible wealth into our coffers; as it would be suicidal in those States to do othwhen our self-protecting steam marine shall ride erwise; so that, come when she may, and with supreme on the wedded oceans, independent of whatever clamor she may be met, her representour extinct "regular navy," to great and too atives will find their chairs ready for them in

> The moral objection to the increase of slavethen the march of annexation will be stayed for the "ultimate best." If, in its widest compreit will have reached the dividing line of the con- hension, it is the ultimate best for mankind and stronghold of African slavery in North America should be brought within the light of our instithe candid men of the anti-slavery party can find little to fear and much to hope for their colored brethren, in the transfer of Cuba. In giving another star to our banner, and another balance to our confederation, it also gives another waste field to their reclaiming hands.

Let your recreations be manly, moderate, seasonable and lawful. The use of recreation is to strengthen you for your labor, and to sweeten your rest. But there are some so rigid or timorous, that they avoid all diversions and dare not indulge in lawful delights for fear rants, to themselves; whilst they pretend to mortified strictness, they are injurious to their own liberty, and the liberality of their Maker.

Michigan, with a population of five hundred thousand, has three hundred and sixty miles of With all the pressure of famine at home, and amid all the plans for relieving her over-popuseas, and seal beyond remedy the worthlessness with our and their best interests; and whatever ty-six miles more in course of construction, and

And Missouri, a much older State, and with a population of 650,000, has not a single mile of railroad nor a foot of canal.